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The Greatest Museum of National History to be at Valley Forge.

The Valley Forge Historical Society makes history as well as records it. Its meeting on February twenty-first, 1920, will be a memorable one on account of the important plans discussed and adopted for the development of the Valley Forge Museum of American History. The society will make this museum the greatest museum of national history in the world and in doing this will give to America the greatest memorial of George Washington.

The President of the Society, the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, D. D., presented the following report in which he set forth the ideas of the Valley Forge Museum of American History, which he has long had in mind and for the realization of which he has been working for years.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The time has now come when a definite and comprehensive plan for the Valley Forge Museum of American History should be adopted that we may have a definite goal and a clearly defined program. In taking over the Museum as I planned it and developed it the Society has accepted something more than a name and a collection of relics. The name was chosen after mature thought, following a careful study of the relation of Valley Forge to the history of the United States. I felt that it would be a mistake to limit our collections to Valley Forge or even to the War of the Revolution, for the influence of Valley Forge and its effect upon our national life were not confined to these hills and valleys nor to our first great struggle for freedom. Valley Forge was much more than a winter encampment of the American army under General Washington. It was the great turning point in our national history. Events led up to Valley Forge. Our national development followed Valley Forge. We must read all our later history in the light of the camp fires of the patriots who suffered here. We must feel the Valley Forge spirit in the lives of the men who carried on the work of national development.

The Museum which I established was not the Valley Forge Museum, but the Valley Forge Museum of American History. The treasures which I was able to bring together here are therefore representative of this larger conception. In other words I planned not a local but a national museum representing all periods and all places and all persons whose contributions have led to the establishment and development of the Nation. As the relics are displayed I suppose they represent to the casual visitor only chaos. To archeologists and historians this heterogeneous collection stands for a great idea, and it has been most gratifying to find among these students a quick recognition and a hearty approval of the basic thought upon which the planning and collecting have been done. In all the work there has been the idea of education.

My effort has been not merely to secure relics covering certain periods of our Nation's history or representative of the lives of our great men and women. Through it all has been an educational purpose. To me the Museum was a school of history for the American people. Its purpose was to teach the great facts of our national life, to represent its movements, to indicate its forces, and to cultivate through knowledge such a spirit of patriotism as that for which Valley Forge stands, not only in the minds of our own people but in the thought of the nations of the earth.

Years before the World War showed us the need of a real Americanization, we had here at Valley Forge an institution planned to produce such an Americanization as would strengthen our national life. During the application of the acid test to the Nation the need of this Americanization has been brought home to all our thoughtful citizens. There is a nation-wide discussion of this need of the hour and of the ways and means by which it must be met. Here at Valley Forge we have an institution which has been doing its Americanization work for several years. This is not an experiment. What it accomplished before we entered the War, and during it, no one can estimate. But in one form or another our visitors have given expression to this thought: This makes me a better American. Here our history is given a human interest. National events become personalized in those who took part in them. Here the Nation's history is visualized.

If our Museum were intended for this community it would be well worth while. But its interest is nation-wide and nation-wide is its influence. Its power extends to all parts of the country. Eventually every part of the country will be represented in it.

We must think of it nationally and plan for it along national lines. This will save us from inadequate conceptions of our work and from those narrow and belittling ideas which handicap progress. We must have a plan that will be comprehensive in scope, and national in character.

I therefore suggest for your consideration the plan which has long been in my mind for the Valley Forge Museum of American History. In asking your adoption of it as a working basis for future development, let me say that this is only the more detailed statement of what has already been begun, and the announcement of what has been involved in the location and the name of our Museum, and the making of the collections which are already national in character.

Whatever development we may be able to give our plan, will be development of the original idea of the Washington Memorial at Valley Forge. No matter how great our Museum may become it will still be a part of the Washington Memorial.

The first group of buildings, planned as you know, contains these elements:

1. The Washington Memorial Chapel as expressive of the religious life of Washington and of the patriots of the Revolution, and of the spiritual ideals of Valley Forge.
2. The Cloister of the Colonies, symbolic of that feeble federation out of which grew the great Republic.
3. The Patriots' Hall, the meeting place of the patriots of the present, and the home of the Valley Forge Museum of American History, the collections of which represent the Nation's History and Progress and visualize the character and achievements of its citizens.
4. The Washington Memorial Library, with its State alcoves, to contain the records of the Nation's progress, the lives of her citizens and the history of her institutions.
5. The Porch of the Allies, symbolizing the large contributions made to our independence by those who aided the band of patriots struggling to achieve a national ideal.
6. The Thanksgiving Tower with its Peace Chime is designed to represent our gratitude for our Nation's birth, growth and achievements.

These elements will make up the administration group of the Washington Memorial and form the entrance to the other buildings which will house the period collections of the Valley Forge Museum of American History. Beyond this our plans should include at least eight buildings representative of distinctive periods in our history.

The first of these buildings should be that representing the Aborigines, the people who were the inhabitants of America before the first white man appeared. In this building should be placed the collections of Indian relics, ancient and modern. This might well be named Pocahontas Hall.

The second building should be devoted to the European background of our history and its collections should represent the

homes and institutions from which the settlers of America have come. This should be called Raleigh Hall.

The third building should represent the Colonial Period, and its collections should represent the arts and crafts of the first settlers. This should be Franklin Hall.

The fourth building should be devoted to the War of the Revolution and should contain the Valley Forge Collection and the other collections representing this great struggle for freedom and independence. Washington Hall will be a popular name for this building.

The fifth building should represent the development of the Nation and picture the expansion through the extension of the National borders. This should be called Jefferson Hall.

The sixth building should represent the struggle for the preservation of the Nation's unity, and should include relics of the Civil War and mementoes of those who took part in this mighty conflict. It should be called Lincoln Hall.

The seventh building should represent our national expansion and the preparation of the Nation to take its place as a world power. This should be called Roosevelt Hall, and the entire building should be a memorial of this great patriot.

The eighth building should commemorate America's part in the World War. In it our men fought for the preservation of what the men of '77 and '78 strove to attain. It should be a great memorial of these modern heroes and should be called Victory Hall.

In answer to the question why I should suggest eight separate buildings rather than one immense structure I would say that our purpose ought to be more than the housing of relics or pictures. Each distinctive period should find its spirit represented architecturally in the building devoted to its exemplification. Its windows and walls should be filled with the scenes and symbols of the spirit of the age, and should reflect the art and the craft of the people. It should contain artistic memorials of those who have contributed to Nation's development within the period. The relics and pictures of the period should be so arranged as to harmonize with the mural decorations, the stained glass and the memorials. Every effort should be made to visualize the spirit and progress of the Nation within the limits set by the period represented. Every detail should be the result of thought and should be based upon an accurate knowledge of history, and should be treated in the most artistic manner.

We should aim, in other words, to create at Valley Forge the greatest and most comprehensive Museum of National History in existence. Nothing less than this is worthy of this place or the Nation. This will require the raising of something like ten million dollars, but this is a small sum for such a work and very

little for the people of the United States to give for the creation of such an institution of Americanization as a memorial of George Washington. Such a project will commend itself to the patriotic citizens of our land, and upon their generous help and co-operation the Valley Forge Historical Society can surely count. It is for us to adopt the plan and to devote our energies to its realization, in the consciousness that to no other body of our citizens such an opportunity for national service has ever been presented.

The report was received with great enthusiasm by the members of the Society, and its points were carefully discussed. Its recommendations were unanimously adopted and the Society was pledged to the carrying out of this great plan and unique project. Ten million dollars will be required for the realization of this great dream of Dr. Burk, but the Washington Memorial Chapel is a demonstration of the value of his ideas and is a guarantee that this dream will come true in beautiful buildings and uplifting inspirations. More and more his work is becoming known and its value recognized. What is needed now is a nation-wide effort to secure the funds for this great national work.

Colorado Day at Valley Forge.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated at Valley Forge by memorable services. In the morning the Rev. Dr. Burk preached a special sermon on the value of Washington's religious character. This service marked the seventeenth anniversary of the sermon which he preached in All Saints Church, Norristown, and out of which grew the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge. In that first sermon he suggested the erection of the chapel and at the session of the Sunday school in the afternoon the school pledged the first one hundred dollars. About three hundred thousand dollars have been expended on the chapel.

Dr. Burk announced the gift of another choir stall. This will be the first to be erected on the gospel side of the choir, and will be placed next to the pulpit. It will be the gift of Mrs. Mary S. Eavenson in memory of her husband, William J. Eavenson, prominent in the church life of Philadelphia, and in honor of one of his ancestors, a soldier of the revolution, Capt. Gilbert Gibbs.

Miss Elizabeth C. Washington gave the flowers on the altar. For several years she has provided the flowers for Washington's birthday. This year they were especially beautiful.

The great event of the day was the dedication of the Colorado State Panel in the Roof of the Republic given by the Territorial Daughters of Colorado. The large vested choir under the leadership of Miss Spangler sang better than usual. Kipling's Recessional was one of the finest features of the service. The soloist

was Mr. Lupton, of Philadelphia. The service was most inspiring. Mrs. George F. Harvey, Jr., of Denver, Colorado, represented the Territorial Daughters. She was unanimously elected by the society, as it was at her suggestion and largely through her efforts that the Colorado State Panel was given

The President of the society is Mrs. Edward Roberts Murphy, of Denver. Mrs. Harvey's presentation address was delivered with great dignity and was expressive of the patriotism of the society which she so ably represented.

The Rev. Dr. Burk accepted the Panel and expressed the deep gratitude of the corporation and of American patriots for this great gift and congratulated Mrs. Harvey and the Territorial Daughters on the great honor which was theirs in thus honoring their state at Valley Forge. The Panel was dedicated by Dr. Burk. The orator of the day was the Hon. Lawrence C. Phipps, United States Senator from Colorado. In introducing him Dr. Burk said that Pennsylvania was highly honored in the selection of Senator Phipps as Colorado's representative on this great day at Valley Forge, as the senator was Pennsylvania's son, contributed to Colorado for its upbuilding and development. He brought to his natal state the greetings of the state of his adoption.

The oration of the Hon. Lawrence C. Phipps, United States Senator from Colorado:

WASHINGTON, MASTER OF MEN.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, we of Colorado, the Centennial State, take advantage of this opportunity to pay homage to the memory of George Washington, the greatest man our country has ever produced.

It is with a feeling of profound reverence that I have accepted the invitation to pay Colorado's tribute at this Holy of Holies of American History. Renowned spots, made sacred by historic incident, vibrant with the spirit of the men who lived and suffered, or, perhaps, died there, possess a peculiar fascination of their own, and exercise an undefined but very real power to awaken the deepest of patriotic impulses. No true American can visit Valley Forge where, after bitter trial and hardship, the great American emerged victorious over self and over conditions, without feeling in himself something of that love of country for which so many have made the supreme sacrifice. This spot, where the little Continental Army wintered a century and a half ago, wretchedly clad, half-starved, dying from disease and hardship, in defense of a newly-formed Republic with foes within and foes without is one of the places favored by poet and historian, ranking with Bunker Hill and Lexington.

Our feeling is enhanced by the fact that to-day is the anni-

versary of the birth of him who suffered here with his little band of followers. For great dates, too, make a lasting impression upon the human mind and serve to stir the soul to a keener realization of the events or persons with which they are associated. We are worshipping at an historic shrine, on an historic day.

The life and character of George Washington were so many-sided, so filled with "much to praise, little to be forgiven," that I may be pardoned if I concentrate for a brief while on only one or two of those characteristics which made him what he was and which serve to explain, in part at least, why the nation reveres his name to-day. There is no denying the influence of that name, for, times without number during the past year, in legislative hall and on lecture platform, the name of Washington has been invoked. It is a curious fact—those of you who have made a study of our country's history will bear me out—that, at every crucial moment, the words and example of our first President are invariably cited as throwing light on the situation. So it was in the dark days before the Civil war, when the permanency of the Union was in question; so it is to-day, when our future foreign policy is under grave consideration.

The quality which I have chosen to present to you this afternoon is that wonderful mastery over men displayed by George Washington under the most difficult and trying circumstances. It may be said, of course, that such an attribute is composite in its nature, being made up of a number of distinct elements, all of which, when combined, give a man the leadership over his fellows. Yet there is no denying that the world's greatest leaders, in statesmanship, in military matters, or in the realm of business and finance, are the fortunate possessors of a peculiar ability, either natural or acquired, to organize others, to work with and through others, and thus to attain their highest purposes. Excellent poise, sound judgment, tact and a complete unselfishness of purpose, displayed when the necessity arises, are undoubtedly the elements which, taken together, make a man a master of men.

The man we honor to-day was born 188 years ago and died on the 14th day of December, 1799, in his sixty-eighth year. He was born and reared in Virginia and as a lad he received only ordinary schooling in reading, writing and arithmetic, to which he added book-keeping and surveying, later adopting surveying as his profession. His mother was a woman of vigorous character and strong will, therefore George was duly trained in habits of industry and frugality, was taught to obey and to speak the truth. Undoubtedly the mother's influence had much to do with the formation of a remarkably strong character in the youth. He was taught to be gracious and gentle in manner, and to pay strict attention to his dress and personal appearance. His religious training was also looked after, for as a man he held profound convic-

tions of religious truth, firm faith in an overruling providence and reverence for the Christian church. Being of athletic build and enjoying the advantages of an out-of-door life, he possessed wonderful physical endurance, and in addition to other accomplishments was a bold and graceful horseman.

At the early age of sixteen years he was entrusted with the important work of surveying the vast estates of Lord Fairfax in Western Virginia, and thereby he acquired knowledge of the rich lands of that country which in later years enabled him to profit through purchases of large holdings in that region.

In 1753 the French were interfering with the holdings of the Ohio Company on the headwaters of the river of that name, and Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, decided to send a messenger to the French Commandant to protest against this interference. After others had declined the mission it was accepted by Washington, who started on the six hundred mile journey from Williamsburg in November, 1753, and carried out his commission successfully, after passing through many dangers and great hardships, almost losing his life from drowning in the Allegheny river, and being in danger of assassination by a treacherous guide. His journal of this expedition was sent to London by Governor Dinwiddie and exhibited there as a document of some importance because it disclosed the designs of the French on the interior country of America.

The following year a company under Captain Trent was sent to establish a fort at the present site of Pittsburgh, and this advance movement was supported by the sending of a regiment under Colonel Fry, the command having first been offered to Washington, who declined because he preferred to take the second position. Colonel Fry died shortly after beginning the march and the command devolved upon Washington, who had an engagement with and defeated a French force at Great Meadows. About this time Captain Trent was driven from his post by the French and joined Washington at a point where they established what was named Fort Necessity, and where they were finally compelled to surrender to a superior force of French. However, no criticism ever attached to any of the command for this failure.

The following year, 1755, saw the disastrous campaign under General Braddock, in which Washington was almost the only commissioned officer who escaped unhurt. While taking an active part in the engagement he had two horses shot under him and four bullets through his coat. The responsibility of command fell on Washington, who conducted a masterly retreat and saved the remnant of Braddock's forces.

In January, 1759, he married Mrs Martha Custis, a wealthy widow, and shortly after moved to Mount Vernon, where he enlarged the mansion house and added to the estate. The different

farms of the estate were managed as one big business under separate overseers, Washington personally examining the daily reports of each overseer and conducting the correspondence.

While a slave-owner he was never a hard master and it is recorded that, as early as 1786, he formed a resolution never, unless compelled by particular circumstances, to possess another slave by purchase. In his will there was a clause providing for the freeing of his slaves upon the death of his wife, including an expression of regret that they could not be liberated earlier.

It is not my purpose to give a complete outline sketch of our hero's military activities but merely to call attention to a few of the outstanding events in his career. On April 19, 1775, the appeal to arms was made at Lexington and Concord, and on June 15 the Continental Congress unanimously elected George Washington Commander in Chief of the armies of the Revolution. When he took command of the Colonial forces on July 3, 1775, under the famous elm near Cambridge Common, his army, if it could be dignified by that name, was woefully lacking in organization, in equipment and in discipline. The terms of the enlistment of his men varied greatly, but all were very short. Some were soldiers "at will," as it were. Jealousy had created factions—human nature was the same then as now—and no supreme authority was recognized. Congress could but advise concerning the expenditure of funds and had no power to raise money. A year later Washington's army, which had been increased from time to time by raw recruits, numbered about twenty thousand men, which he was then planning to throw against Sir William Howe, who commanded one of the wings of the British army, consisting in itself of twenty-five thousand picked men. And yet, out of this heterogeneous mass, inspired, it is true, by a common purpose, he forged a thunderbolt which, when wielded by that mighty hand, brought the enemy to his knees and resulted in the evacuation of Boston in March, 1776.

This success was followed, however, by the disastrous actions of Long Island and Fort Mifflin, leading to the retreat through the Jerseys. The brilliant action at Trenton and the success at Princeton were followed by reverses at Brandywine and Germantown, preceding the terrible winter at Valley Forge of 1777-1778. Of the secret attempts in Congress to undermine Washington's power, of the impossibility to secure new recruits when things looked blackest, little need be said. Throughout all these dark days, made darker by the mismanagement and despondence of others, he held his forces together, defeating the plans of his enemies, who had formed the so-called "Conway Cabal," and finally emerged, crowned with success.

In the summer of 1778 his courage and skill turned a poor beginning into a substantial victory at the battle of Monmouth. The

next important struggle under Washington's immediate command was at Yorktown, culminating in the surrender of the British forces under Cornwallis in October, 1781, after which the war dragged on until the evacuation of New York in November, 1783.

Great as it was it was not his military genius which displayed to the best advantage Washington's gift of leadership. In 1787 he was called from his pleasant retirement at Mount Vernon to the most difficult of tasks, that of presiding over the Constitutional Convention. In this connection George Ticknor Curtis, in a Constitutional History of the United States, says of him: "His peculiar greatness was a moral elevation which secured the wisest and best use of all his powers in either civil or military life. He was serene, unchanging, cautious and sagacious."

It may be held by some that Washington, because traditionally truthful, was consequently blunt and brutally frank; but there is no sufficient ground for this contention, as he was quite approachable, gracious and considerate of all, making many warm personal friends. He was, first, a patriot, who believed in his country and his fellow countrymen; and, then, a Virginia gentleman, or, better still, an American gentleman.

Only a word as to the momentous work of that Constitutional Convention. Suffice it to say that here was erected a framework upon which has been built the entire structure of our present government, a building which has thus far resisted the shock of tempest within and the tempest without, and has ever remained the citadel of our free institutions. I shall merely point out that at every critical moment in the convention (and there were many) George Washington displayed his masterful spirit and on one occasion, at least, working hand in hand with the diplomat Franklin, prevented what threatened to be a walk-out of the assembled delegates. Thus it was, through his infinite tact and wisdom, that the Constitution was adopted; and, as a token that he ruled the hearts as well as the minds of men, he was thereafter unanimously chosen as the first President of the United States.

Can you not picture that triumphal journey in the spring of 1789, from Mount Vernon to New York? Riding beneath triumphal arches in Philadelphia, met by the governors of the states through which he passed, accompanied by military escorts, this man, the idol of his people, might well have been stirred with pride. But the same qualities which made him great kept him humble. Arriving at New York he declined a carriage and went on foot from the pier to his residence. Speaking of this triumphal journey, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, in his Life of Washington, says: "He was dressed in the familiar buff and blue, and as the people caught sight of the stately figure and the beloved

colors, hats went off and the crowd bowed as he went by, bending like ripened grain when the summer wind passes over it, and breaking into loud and repeated cheers." Truly a triumph, greater in its simplicity and fullness of meaning, than that ever accorded a Roman conqueror or an European king.

It was in the selection of a cabinet that Washington's mastery over men and ability to work with them for a common good were most apparent. His first cabinet, although consisting only of four men, is claimed by some historians to be without a peer from that time to this present moment. He chose two of the most prominent men of the time, but men whose views on almost every political question of the day were as divergent as the poles. Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, had spent the five years prior to the American Revolution in France, where he became thoroughly imbued with the extreme democratic views of the Revolutionary party and a strong friend of many of its leaders. He had regarded it as extremely dangerous that the Constitution should grant such large powers to the Federal government. Yet his years of public experience and intercourse, especially with European nations, had fitted him in a peculiar way to handle the department which was to conduct our foreign affairs.

Alexander Hamilton, whom Washington appointed to be Secretary of the Treasury, was Jefferson's bitter political opponent. His views challenged every political tenet of Jefferson's political faith. Hamilton believed in a very strong central government and was of the opinion that the common people did not possess the ability to govern themselves. Yet he had a wonderfully keen mind for financial problems and was able to analyze clearly and logically the needs of the recently organized government. A great many of the plans advocated by Hamilton have been included in our political system and remain to this day. The other members of the cabinet were Henry Knox, Secretary of War, and Edmund Randolph, Attorney General, both extremely able men.

It was Washington who had the genius to select as his co-workers and advisers these men of undeniable ability, though holding views which differed from his own and from each other's, and to keep them about him, infusing in them his own zeal for the sound establishment of a sane government, and inspiring them to a complete forgetfulness of personal difference of opinion.

Those were some of the most trying times of our country's history; and yet so well did Washington hold all parties together that, when his term of office expired in 1793, the people clamored for his re-election, in spite of his expressed wish to retire to Mount Vernon.

In his selection of a powerful cabinet, and in his ability to bring out the best in the men he had chosen, it is interesting to

note that this untailing mark of greatness was also strongly exemplified in the Presidential career of the man with whose name that of Washington is most often associated, Abraham Lincoln. Choosing political rivals of his own, solely on account of their acknowledged ability, some of whom ridiculed him as being uncouth and untrained in the ways of polite society, Lincoln was able to build up a remarkable organization out of Seward, Stanton, Chase and the others, welding their combined efforts into a force which was infinitely superior to that of any of them separately.

This mastery of men possessed by Washington and the great of all time springs from that democratic spirit which recognizes the rights of other men as equal to their own and seeks conference with the minds of others, in order that a common, unselfish purpose may be attained. Washington realized that it was only through a council of the best minds of the time that any enduring work could be accomplished, and the work performed in pursuance of that policy remains as a monument to his genius. Thus in the case of Washington, as in that of but few others in this world's history, the victories of peace were greater than the victories of war.

Summing up all of these majestic qualities which made him the leader of his day and for which we now revere his name, in the words of Henry Armitt Brown:

"Modest in the midst of pride, wise in the midst of folly, calm in the midst of passion, cheerful in the midst of gloom, steadfast among the wavering, bold among the timid, prudent among the rash, generous among the selfish, true among the faithless, greatest among good men, and best among the great—such was Washington."

Probably the most striking comment ever made on George Washington is that "he changed mankind's ideas of greatness." Standing, as he did, for the principles of liberty and representative government, for the establishment of law and order, for a constitution of delegated powers, and for an honorable, clearly understood foreign policy, he has been the bulwark against which all opposition to the fundamentals of our government has beaten in vain. The great principles for which he stood and which were dearer to him than life itself have become imbedded in the rock of our western civilization.

Nearly a century ago, on February 22, 1832, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington, Daniel Webster, orator and statesman, stood in the city of Washington and delivered a splendid eulogy on the character of our first President. On that occasion he prophesied that "a hundred years hence other disciples of Washington will celebrate his birth with no less of sincere admiration than we now commemorate it. Further, that when those disciples should meet to do him honor, they would

see the flag of the Union he so dearly loved still floating on the top of the Capitol; and that, at that distant date, the sun in its course would visit no land more free, more happy, more lovely, than this our own country!"

How true a prophet! How glorious a vision! The land of Washington, of Webster, and of Lincoln, of all the inspired patriots from the lanes of Lexington to the fields of Flanders—may that land prove worthy of the sacred charge entrusted to its keeping—that spark called Liberty, which is, after all, the soul of this Republic.

For the first time in history the Colorado state flag floated at Valley Forge, forming one of the chief decorations of the Chapel on Colorado Day. To many present the flag was unknown, and in discussing it Dr. Burk told of another of his plans for the Chapel. He said that he intended to have the flags of all the states used in the celebration of the great national days. These flags will be made of silk and will be of the standard size, and will be mounted on regulation staffs surmounted by brass eagles. Dr. Burk expects individuals or patriotic societies to provide the flags. Each flag will cost about seventy-five dollars. Silver inscription plates will be fastened to the staffs. The Continental uniforms of the color bearers will cost seventy-five dollars.

Roosevelt Hall

The Valley Forge Historical Society has elected Mrs. Henry Tetlow treasurer of the Roosevelt Hall Fund. The hall will be a memorial of Theodore Roosevelt, and will contain relics representing the entire period of national expansion from the Civil War to the World War. The most important relic associated with Colonel Roosevelt will be the frame chapel in which he made his famous Valley Forge address in 1904 when he was President of the United States. All admirers of this great American should send their contributions at once to Mrs. Tetlow, whose address is R. F. D. 1, Norristown, Pa.

The Charles Holstein Beyers Collection of Indian Relics.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley B. Beyers, of Norristown, have given to the Valley Forge Historical Society the large collection of Indian relics made by their late son, Mr. Charles Holstein Beyers. It will be known as the Charles Holstein Beyers Collection. Mr. Beyers began the collection when he was a mere

boy, being one of those whom Dr. Burk interested in collecting when he was rector of All Saints' Church, Norristown. Mr. Beyers was indefatigable as a collector, and hunted with a keen appreciation of the articles of value. The result is a collection of unusual interest. He confined his searches to the hills of Valley Forge, so the collection is of high value in illustrating the life and habits of the Indians who occupied this ground long before the white man invaded the Schuylkill Valley.

Family Heirlooms Given by Mr. Jesse W. Walker.

Mr. Jesse W. Walker, one of the Life Patrons of the Valley Forge Historical Society, has given to the Society a collection of books and family heirlooms in which every member of the old families of Valley Forge and the Great Valley have a deep personal interest. Among the gifts is the fine old volume containing the Book of Common Prayer, the Bible, and "The Whole Book of Psalms collected into English metre by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins and others, conferred with the Hebrew." The volume was printed by John Field, Printer to the University of Cambridge, in 1666. The Prayer Book was the new book of the Church of England, set forth in 1662. The volume belonged to Margaret Lewis, and bears her signature. She was the daughter of John and Elizabeth Lewis, of Haverford. In 1706 she married John Havard, son and heir of David and Mary Havard, born in Wales in 1674. "They lived in the house recently occupied by David Havard, near Howellville, which is still standing. Margaret, the wife of John Havard, died in 1712, leaving two daughters: Mary, born in 1709, who married, 1738, Herbert Thomas; and Margaret, born 1711, who married, 10th mo. 27th, 1762, John Hibbard. John Havard married second. Sarah Evans, and had John, born 1714; Ann, 1716; Hannah, 1718; Elizabeth, 1720; Sarah, 1721; David, 1723, died 1724; (?) Samuel, 1726; and Benjamin, 1729. (Radnor Meeting Records).

"John, the son of John and Sarah (Evans) Havard, married Miriam Thomas. A house was built for them on a part of the Havard tract, which was afterwards occupied by their grandchildren, William Davis and his sisters; a portion of the farm was also given to them. They had but one child, Mary, who married William Davis. This property was put up for sale on the death of the last child of William and Mary (Havard) Davis, and it was bought by David Havard, the former owner of "Chester Brook." During the winter of 1777-78 General the Count Du Portail had his headquarters at the

house of John Havard, and has left his name cut upon one of the panels of a door.

"David, another son of John and Sarah (Evans) Havard, married Susanna Malin. (There must be a mistake in the record or else another son was born after the death of David, who died in 1724.) They lived at the homestead and inherited the farm of 300 acres that went with it. They had three children: Sarah, born 1775, married Jonathan Miller; Benjamin, born 1780, married Mary Jones; and Jane, who married Hananiah Walker." (Lewis Walker, of Chester Valley, and His Descendants, by Priscilla Walker Streets, 1896, pp. 172, 173.)

Hananiah Walker's surveyor's compass and staff are in the collection. This fine old instrument was made by Gilbert & Sons, London, and was doubtless used in running the line for many a fence in this neighborhood.

Another heirloom is a beautiful old tea pot, interesting in itself, but more so on account of its associations. It is accompanied by the following account of its history:

"This small tea pot was brought from Wales by the Havard family that came from Breckon, Wales, and settled in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, Penna., where they purchased one thousand acres of land in Chester Valley, extending from Howellville to Centreville.

"The farms now owned by Major Cassatt, David Wilson, Harry Wilson, Thos. M. Royal and the Roberts Estate were among their possessions and constituted most of the 1000 acres of land.

"The date at which this family migrated from Wales is not given in this record, but is supposed to be early in the 18th century. Havard Walker, who owned a farm of one hundred acres, bounded on the southeast by the Walker road, and on the northeast by the County Line road, part of the dividing line between Chester and Montgomery counties, was one of the descendants. He was born on this farm, dying in his 87th year and leaving an honorable record as an upright and intellectual and public-spirited citizen. His descendants present this little memorial to the Museum of the Washington Memorial Chapel."

In addition to these articles of such historic interest to this whole community two valuable works on the history of the families of this neighborhood were also given by Mr. Walker. These are the volume quoted above, "Lewis Walker of Chester Valley and His Descendants," by Priscilla Walker Streets. Philadelphia. Alfred I. Ferris, MDCCCXCVI. "Historical Collections relating to The Potts Family in Great Britain and America with a historic-genealogy of the Descendants of David Potts, an early Anglo-Welsh Settler of Pennsylvania, including

contributions of the late William John Potts, Completed by Thomas Maxwell Potts." Canonsburg, Pa., 1901.

Mr. Walker's example should be followed by many others. It is impossible to divide heirlooms among many descendants, but if they are given to the Valley Forge Museum of American History they become memorials of their former owners and objects of real interest to the thousands who visit the Museum.

The Seventh Annual Washington Birthday Service of the Boy Scouts of Delaware and Montgomery Counties.

Saturday, February 21, was a gala day for the Boy Scouts of Delaware and Montgomery counties. It was their annual field day at Valley Forge, and all day long they tramped over the ice and snow, had treasure hunts and tests of skill and strength, and at noon cooked their luncheon over their camp fires on the hill back of the Washington Memorial Chapel.

The seventh annual service in the Washington Memorial Chapel was held at 1.30, but before it there were many pictures taken of the Scouts as they marched in front of this national shrine. Dr. Burk made the address to the Scouts, his theme being "The Moral Courage of George Washington."

The Victory Days.

Mrs. George F. Harvey, Jr. (Mary Rose Harvey), of Denver, Colorado, has selected Christmas Day as her Victory Day, and will provide the flowers for the altar for that great festival of the church of Christ. She will give the endowment, so that the flowers will always be her gift. Mrs. Harvey represented the Territorial Daughters on Colorado Day, and made the presentation of the Colorado State Panel in the Roof of the Republic.

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